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WASHINGTON.

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL NEWS.
A FIGHT OVER UNITED STATES JUDGES.—M. DELFOSE—ADJOURNMENT—THE EXERCISES AT GETTYSBURG.

The Democrats of the Senate are now testing any attempt to have more United States Judges appointed until their party gets control of the Senate. A resolution has been adopted at Mr. Blaine's suggestion calling for all the facts about M. Delfose's appointment. The President and part of his Cabinet will attend the Decoration Day exercises at Gettysburg. A caucus of Democrats will be held to-day in regard to adjournment, provided such persons are responsible.

REPUBLICANS ON THE BENCH.
THE DEMOCRATS OF THE SENATE MAKING A FIGHT TO LIMIT THE NUMBER OF THEM.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Democrats in the Senate are doing all they can to prevent the enlargement of the United States Judiciary while the Senate is Republican. Judge Davis to-day called up the bill for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Seventh District, and gave his reasons for striking its passage. The business before the Court, he said, is something enormous, and relief should be furnished at once. The Democrats antagonize all such bills, it is presumed for the reason that if Judges are appointed now they will probably be Republican, while if the subject is postponed a year or two, persons may be appointed of opposite politics. It is, therefore, not unlikely that the bill which recently passed the Senate for an additional judge for the Second District will be beaten in the House by the Democratic majority. The bill of Judge Davis was not passed to-day, but went over with the morning hour.

DECORATION DAY AT GETTYSBURG.
THE PRESIDENT AND SOME OF HIS CABINET TO BE PRESENT.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is expected that the decoration ceremonies at Gettysburg on Thursday will be attended by a larger number of people from the adjoining country than on any previous occasion. The President has been requested to select his own party to accompany him, and a special car and special train have been placed at his disposal to convey him to Gettysburg and return. The train will leave here at 4:15 to-morrow afternoon and arrive in Gettysburg at 9:15 p.m. The Presidential party will be composed of the President and one of his sons; his private secretary, Mr. Rogers; Colonel Bachelder, the topographer of the battle-field of Gettysburg; Mr. McPherson, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who resides at Gettysburg; General B. F. Butler, who is to deliver the oration on Thursday afternoon; Secretary McCrary, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of Gettysburg; Postmaster-General Key, Attorney-General Devens and one other member of the Cabinet.

The President particularly requested the presence of Colonel Bachelder as his guest, to enable the latter to point out the positions of the two armies and the general localities of interest during the three days' battle. The President goes a day before the decoration ceremonies to enable him to look over the field with Colonel Bachelder and the gentlemen of his party, which he will do on Thursday morning, returning in time to participate in the decoration ceremonies in the afternoon. The President will make no speech, unless it may be in answer to a serenade. No ladies will accompany the party.

The President has ordered all the Departments here to be closed on Thursday, and it is expected that both Houses of Congress will adjourn on that day.

The citizens of Gettysburg have decided to extend an invitation to the members of Congress who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, either on the Union or the Confederate side, to visit that city and the battlefield early next month. Among those in the Union who were in the battle on the Union side are Messrs. Williams, of Michigan; Ketcham, of New-York; and Campbell, of Pennsylvania. On the Confederate side there were Messrs. Forney and Herbert, of Alabama; Seales and Robbins, of North Carolina; Cabell, of Virginia; Ellis, of Louisiana, and others. In the Senate, Messrs. Gordon and Ransom were on the Confederate side.

A CAUCUS OVER ADJOURNMENT.
THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE CALLED TO MEET TO-DAY.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A caucus of the Democrats of the House has been called to meet to-morrow for the purpose of considering the adjournment resolution recently passed by the Senate. Many of the Democratic members announce their intention to vote for the Senate resolution to adjourn June 10 without regard to what the decision of the caucus may be. Among such are Messrs. Willis, of New-York; Clymer and Bridges, of Pennsylvania; Bell, of Georgia; and Franklin, of Missouri.

THE WORKING DAY IN NAVY YARDS.
A PROTEST IN BEHALF OF PRIVATE WORKMEN.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The adverse report made on Friday last by Senator Barnard, from the Committee on Education and Labor, upon the recent resolution to provide for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour Law, says in reference to that law as it now stands upon the statute books, that it means that Government labor shall be confined to eight hours each day, but has no reference whatever to the compensation for such labor. The report continues:

It is clear that the Government should employ itself at the same rate as is paid for like labor in Government establishments. In the same locality, a system under which it would pay higher wages than private concerns pay to their laborers, would result in a great loss to the public, and very much to the effort to all men outside Government employ, and would ultimately lead to the abandonment of the Government workshops. It is well known that in these works, which are employed upon the construction of the buildings of the members of Congress, there is a great deal of manual labor, and that the workmen are not referred to their qualifications. This system of itself is sufficiently disastrous to the workingmen outside of the Government establishments, and any regulation which would put them at a disadvantage with respect to the Government employees, would be some wages for eight hours' work which the same class of workmen outside get for ten hours' work, would make it still more disastrous. The committee recommends that the Senate make out in the action of the House, as far as it can be reduced from former consideration of the subject.

THE EXACT FACTS ABOUT DELFOSE.
A CALL FOR THEM BY THE SENATE.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—For some time past there have been rumors in quiet circulation to the effect that the correspondence sent to the Senate in answer to Senator Blaine's resolution in reference to the selection of Mr. Delfose as one of the Halifax Commission did not tell the whole story. It is also intimated that the Belgian Government felt aggrieved at an apparent reflection in Congress on its Minister. To satisfy and gratify all demands from every source, Mr. Blaine to-day offered and the Senate adopted a resolution calling for all correspondence, if any not already furnished, and minutes on the subject in the State Department. If there is anything there to be told it will probably be furnished at once.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.
ROTES TO MR. SHERMAN.
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1878.

The bill which was introduced by Mr. Willis, of New-York, in the House to-day, to regulate the sale of United States bonds, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not enter into any contract or sold existing laws, whether for funding the National debt or for other purposes, with any banking association, firm or individual, or any combination of such, without first having invited proposals by advertisement



NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1878.

Tribune.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

INVITATIONS TO IT SENT OUT.
THE CONTINENTAL PAPERS SEEM ALONE TO HAVE THE NEWS, HOWEVER—WAR GOSSIP.

A Paris newspaper reports that the Congress to consider the Treaty of San Stefano, has been actually called. A report also prevails that Austria has accepted the invitation. The news is not yet confirmed from England, but it is admitted that peace negotiations are prospering.

THE CONGRESS CALLED.

ANDRASSY ACCEPTS—DIPLOMATIC COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION AS SEEN FROM LONDON.

PAGE, Monday, May 27, 1878. The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following telegram from Berlin:

The invitations to the Congress were dispatched yesterday. If matters shall be satisfactorily concluded, a treaty replacing the modified treaty of Paris and San Stefano will be signed at Berlin. The first steps for a definite arrangement between Russia and England were due to the efforts of Count Schonhoff and the German Crown Prince.

BRUSSELS, Monday, May 27, 1878.

A telegram from Vienna announces that Count Andrassy has accepted Prince Bismarck's invitation to the Congress on June 11. Count Andrassy proposes to leave for Berlin on June 9.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 27, 1878. The *Agence Russie* says the general impression is that the prospect is favorable for peace. The Austrian occupation of the Island of Adakaleh has received the sanction of the powers, because it tends to alleviate difficulties touching the navigation of the Danube.

LONDON, Monday, May 27, 1878. A Reuters dispatch from Berlin confirms the report that Count Andrassy has accepted the invitation to the Congress. The official Vienna *Abendpost* confirms the announcement made in the *Journal des Débats* yesterday and to-day that Russia has consented to lay the Treaty of San Stefano before the Congress, that all the powers have agreed to the proposal, and that invitations have been issued to them to attend the Congress, which will meet in Berlin on the 11th of June.

Accounts received from every capital in Europe, in fact, concur as to the main feature of the political news, namely, the certainty of the early meeting of the Congress. Considerable anxiety is still apparent, however, about the military preparations and the situation before Constantinople. The attitude of Austria especially creates apprehensions, and these will not be allayed by the occupation of Adakaleh, which is Austria's first overt demonstration against Russia's settlement of the Eastern question. Russia having promised that island to Serbia, Serbia is certain not to get it unless the Congress awards it to St. Petersburg about the progress of negotiations. The most serious, notably the *Moniteur*, the *Times*, and the *Advertiser* are beginning to attack the peaceful intentions of the *Agence Russie* and the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question from Lord Hartington, stated that he was unable, as yet, to give detailed information about the negotiations in relation to the Congress. He said that he might say that without a doubt the prospect of the meeting of a Congress had materially improved.

FINANCE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Monday, May 27, 1878. A special dispatch to the *London Post* from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that the Russian Imperial Bank is so heavily indebted that the Government does not dare to continue the publication of the *Kirilovskiy*. The Bank's affairs are in a deplorable hopeless condition. The financial issues of paper money to cover deficit will be necessary if the Bank is to go on.

THE RUSSIAN CRUSERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Work on the California and the Columbus, the steamers recently acquired by Russian agents, is progressing rapidly. The character of the work is such as to indicate that the vessels are to be used as cruisers. The California has been tested.

One of the large gunboats intended for a monitor and ironclad to be built for Congress, unless countermanded by the President, met every year as far as the case with the Legislature in some of the States. I accordingly proposed an amendment to the Constitution preventing the biennial session of Congress, but it had not been received with any favor. Other sections of the country do not feel as we do about this, and want currency of salaries and other legislation.

You ask me why Mr. Stephens was "bowed" down the "bowing" was by the newspapers. To interrupt the pending order of business by a motion of amendment to require unanimous consent, and every member has the absolute right to speak to the interruption, to make it appear in order. The amendment even provides for the punishment of subordinate officers acting under their superiors. Beside that that doubtless was one reason why the amendment was proposed, it prevents the use of the army to enforce internal revenue laws in the Southern States, and will be a great relief to the "moonshiners." The Kentucky Congressman who moved it ought to be sure of the vote of the "moonshiners" of his district for refection. The Texas Delegates endeavored to declare that the amendment should not apply to the Mexican border, or to the enforcement of the neutrality laws upon the northern border. There followed an argument which would have justified the non-interference theory at the outbreak of the rebellion. The Republicans maintained that the President had constitutional duties above the law, such as calling for volunteers to suppress a rebellion. The North will not fail to notice the answer made by Mr. Proctor to Knott, of Kentucky, to this argument. He declared that the result of such a doctrine would be the establishment of unlimited military power. In other words, in 1878 the Democrats in the House of Representatives declare that there is no constitutional power for the forcible preservation of the Union.

After this amendment was adopted the committee rose and the Army Bill was reported to the House. The third of the day's series of significant events was the rejection by the House of the amendment which had been made in Committee of the Whole extending the limit for the army from 20,000 to 25,000 men. It had not been expected that the eight majority by which reduction of the army was defeated in the Committee of the Whole could be overcome when the bill was brought to the floor. That expectation was not well founded. The majority of eight, through an amendment that was in part wilful, disappeared, and there were three other vacancies absentees.

The action of the House in reducing the army was attended with much excitement. The vote was 116 to 120, when Mr. Garfield and one Democrat reached their vote. Mr. Garfield giving notice, as he had the right to do, that he did so for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. But the Speaker, notwithstanding the announcement of general tariff, recognized Mr. H. W. Pittman to move a reconsideration. The Speaker added that if Mr. Garfield had given an insincere vote it would be the fault of the Chair. To this extraordinary assumption on the part of the Speaker to impugn motives to a Republican for a very usual parliamentary motion the Delegates replied with applause. Speaker Randall left his good humor and amiability at the Pittsburg Convention and seems to have come back with increased partisanship which permitted him to-day to make his speech to the reformists of our country for a long time, and such spirit is not rejected. It is also stated that the investigation into the alleged abuses in the sugar trade over the recent decisions of some of the banks to decline to discount notes of sugar refiners. The president of a well-known commercial bank stated to the Tribune reporter that it had been apparent for some time that sugar refining was not profitable. His bank had declined single name sugar paper, because it was not deemed prudent to risk the bank's capital in a business that required the exhaustion of its capital in sustaining that refinery, as it was, being from January 1 to 2 cents a pound on every barrel of sugar manufactured, and that some of them had been becoming money freely from banks, trusting to the future to make up for present losses. A few days ago his bank declined two notes of sugar paper for \$2,000 each, which were subsequently discounted on Wall street at 4 per cent.

It was stated at the First National Bank that some on sugar paper by this institution caused some uneasiness and that none of it would be discounted for the present.

It is stated among sugar importers that the United States Commissioner of Agriculture has submitted to the Treasury Department a long report on the sugar trade, furnishing in detail the customs houses and the amount of sugar duty imposed, the percentage of the custom's rates, and concluding with a recommendation of specific duties as the only means of a honest and faithful collection of the revenue. It is also reported that the members of the customs commission are unanimous in opposition to the polices proposed, and that they are equally united in favor of specific duties.

There is much feeling in the sugar trade over the recent decision of some of the banks to decline to discount notes of sugar refiners. The president of a well-known commercial bank stated to the Tribune reporter that it had been apparent for some time that sugar refining was not profitable. His bank had declined single name sugar paper, because it was not deemed prudent to risk the bank's capital in a business that required the exhaustion of its capital in sustaining that refinery, as it was, being from January 1 to 2 cents a pound on every barrel of sugar manufactured, and that some of them had been becoming money freely from banks, trusting to the future to make up for present losses. A few days ago his bank declined two notes of sugar paper for \$2,000 each, which were subsequently discounted on Wall street at 4 per cent.

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